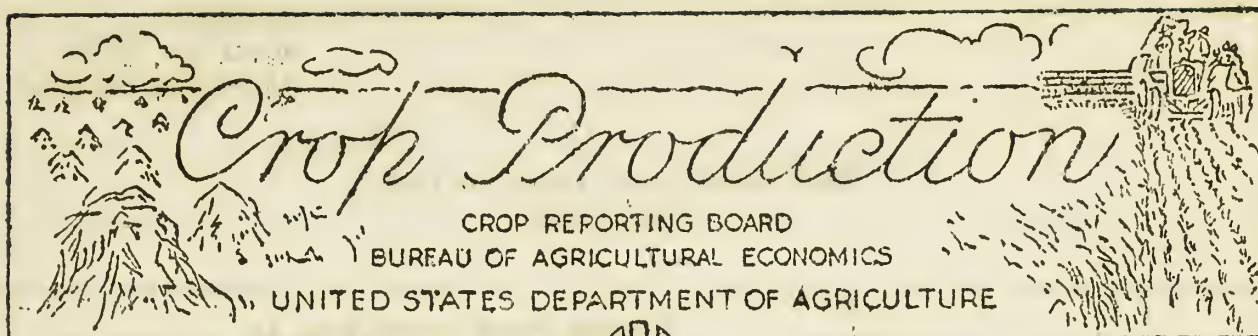


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Release: April 10, 1953

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL 1, 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

YEAR	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/	Yield per	Production	CONDITION	CONDITION
	not harvested	seeded acre	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1942-51	11.6	15.6	797,237	86	83
1952	10.0	18.8	1,052,801	87	82
1953	2/22.0	2/12.9	2/ 714,154	82	81

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

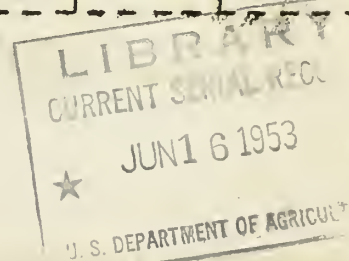
CROP	Average 1942-51		1952		1953	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels
Corn for grain....	46.4	1,276,189	40.2	1,052,666	48.9	1,466,434
Wheat.....	21.6	229,191	20.2	197,895	20.8	268,440
Oats.....	36.8	483,841	39.3	519,236	36.0	456,956
Barley.....	4/28.6	4/ 81,435	30.7	77,962	25.3	57,336
Rye.....	4/18.7	4/ 4,432	16.2	3,441	15.4	2,443
Flaxseed.....	4/17.8	4/ 7,744	26.5	9,210	24.0	7,428
Soybeans.....	4/18.8	4/ 39,771	21.3	60,095	20.0	58,816

1/Percent of seeded acreage.

2/Indicated April 1, 1953.

3/Percent of previous year's crop.

4/Short-time average.



Release:
 April 10, 1953
 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, APRIL 1, 1953
 (Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952
Thousand boxes				
Oranges and Tangerines.....	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,800
Grapefruit.....	51,222	46,580	40,500	36,950
Lemons.....	12,614	13,450	12,800	12,800

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51		
Million pounds			Million			
February.....	8,130	8,151	8,533	4,885	5,668	5,328
March.....	9,610	9,421	10,100	6,305	6,386	6,298
Jan.-Mar. Incl.	26,038	25,723	27,339	15,639	17,416	17,067

^{1/}Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF APRIL 1, 1953

Favorable progress in farm activities and crop development during March have resulted in a generally "early spring." Fall sown grains, pasture, and hay crops have emerged from winter dormancy in the northernmost areas and prospects mostly are favorable except that development of winter wheat is retarded in the Central and Southern Great Plains. Plowing, preparation of seedbeds and spring seeding is mostly advanced, though relatively dry seedbeds have delayed planting in the Montana-North Dakota area. Soil moisture is generally adequate, except in the Great Plains. Virtually all snow in agricultural areas had melted by April 1 and the water had been absorbed with little runoff. Irrigation water supplies appear satisfactory in northern portions but in the south they range down to dangerously short in parts of Arizona.

Winter wheat prospects improved as March weather in most areas was much more favorable than usual. The April 1 estimate of 714 million bushels is 103 million, or 17 percent, larger than the forecast as of December 1, 1952, reflecting smaller acreage losses than expected and improved yield prospects in most areas. In East North Central States, heaving had caused only slight damage despite the lack of snowcover most of the winter. Mild weather and improved soil moisture fostered growth of even the latest fields, resulting in good to excellent yield prospects. In the South, growth is well advanced and yield prospects good. In Washington and Oregon, prospects improved sharply as late-planted wheat germinated and reseeding was minimized by favorable winter growing conditions. California prospects have deteriorated because of dry weather. In most of the remainder of the West, prospects have changed little since December 1. In the important Great Plains area, the situation is improved but still critical. While the moisture situation has improved in the eastern portion where wheat is less concentrated, the central and western portions have little or no reserve moisture and are dependent upon timely rains from now on. Much late-planted wheat germinated during the mild winter but is retarded in development. Abandonment will be heavy for the area as a whole. Yield prospects are extremely uncertain and spotty; in general, summer-fallowed wheat has fair to good prospects, the remainder poor. Wheat fields in this area have afforded very little grazing.

Feed grain stocks on farms April 1 were nearly a fourth larger than a year ago, and about 8 percent above average. In terms of supply per animal unit to be fed grain, the current farm stocks are more than a fourth larger than a year ago, exceeding April 1 tonnages in all years of record except 1943, 1949 and 1950. Current farm stocks of corn, at 1,486 million bushels, are 39 percent larger than the relatively small stocks a year ago and 15 percent above average for April 1. Oats stocks of 457 million bushels are 12 percent less than a year ago and below average.

The 57 million bushels of barley on farms is 21 million less than a year ago and 24 million—nearly 30 percent—below average, reflecting the small 1952 crop. About 26.5 million tons of feed grains disappeared from farms in the January-March quarter—a quantity exceeded in this quarter of all the last 11 years except 1948.

The 268 million bushels of wheat remaining on farms exceed stocks a year ago by more than a third and the average by a sixth. Nevertheless, the indicated disappearance of about 1,086 million bushels of wheat from farms since the 1952 harvest is the largest since the 1948-49 season. Rye stocks of 2.4 million bushels on farms are the smallest for April 1, except in 1947, in the 14-year series of comparable record. The 58 million bushels of soybeans still on farms, while only slightly less than a year ago, are otherwise the largest farm stocks of record. Flaxseed stocks on farms, at 7.4 million bushels, are nearly a fifth smaller than a year ago, but near average.

Vegetative development was mostly advanced on April 1. Old hay meadows and new seedlings appear to have survived the mild winter with little damage and have made an early start. Some pastures in areas that were dry last fall show effects of over-grazing and will need time to recover, but generally growth is advanced and will support livestock earlier than usual in northern areas. Pasture condition, at 81 percent, is one point below a year ago and 2 points below average for April 1. Pastures are rather uniformly good except in Great Plains States and California where moisture is short. Western range pasture feed, however, is mostly dry and short. Some improvement has occurred along the eastern edge of the Great Plains and pasture feed is good in the Pacific Northwest and parts of the Intermountain area. Livestock wintered well except in dry areas of the Southwest.

Fall-sown oats and barley have survived the winter in generally good to excellent condition, except in the dry area of California, where yield prospects are only poor to fair. On the other hand, fall-sown flax in California, as well as that approaching maturity in Texas, has good to excellent yield prospects. Spring grains were seeded under mostly favorable conditions and at optimum dates in warmer latitudes. In Illinois, about two-thirds of the intended oats acreage had been sown by April 1, and seeding activities have moved northward to the border. In parts of North Dakota and Montana, however, dry soils may delay or restrict plantings unless timely rains fall. In the South, some corn and cotton had been planted, but wet fields were retarding work, although progress was about normal. In Texas, rice seeding was underway, with some up to good stands, and in the Coastal Bend area corn and sorghums had received first cultivations. A record early spring potato crop is indicated, with most of the production in Florida. A big expansion in acreage of potatoes for late spring harvest, particularly in Alabama and California, has raised this acreage nearly back to average. In California, potatoes damaged by earlier frosts have recovered nicely, with some reduction in yield likely, but the principal effect is a delay in harvest. In several southern areas, some delay in planting has resulted from wet fields. Rye condition, at 82 percent, is 4 points below average for April 1.

With farm flocks containing 3 percent less layers than last March, egg production for the month was only 1 percent less, due to the record rate of lay. Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 numbered 1 percent less than a year ago, but 5 percent above average. The March egg-feed price ratio was more favorable than a year ago, because of record-high egg prices for the month and

lower feed prices. A combination of factors--increasing numbers of milk cows on farms, mild weather and early green feed from pastures leading to record production per cow on April 1--resulted in seasonally increased milk production during March and a continuance of the record-breaking pace in total output.

Prospects for peaches are good in all areas of the 10 Southern States. The reported condition of 30 percent is 11 points above average for April 1. Peach trees had reached full bloom by mid-March or earlier in most of these States and by April 1 in the higher, western portions. General information from more northerly areas indicates some scattering, mostly light damage from late March frosts. In the Pacific Northwest, development of fruit trees was advanced and light damage to apricots, peaches and cherries may have resulted from frosts at the end of March and early in April. A record orange crop of nearly 121 million boxes is now estimated, but a relatively small grapefruit crop of 37 million boxes, less than three-fourths average. For the 1953-54 citrus crop, conditions range from favorable to excellent in Florida.

Spring production of commercial vegetables for fresh market may be a tenth larger than last spring or average, on the basis of current indications. Largest increases over last spring will be in tonnages of onions, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, asparagus and sweet corn, in the order named. The combined acreage of all 1953 vegetable crops reported to date, representing nearly three-fifths of the annual fresh-market acreage, is 11 percent more than in 1952.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1953 winter wheat crop is forecast at 714 million bushels, an improvement of 103 million bushels since December 1. A production this size would be two-thirds as large as the bumper 1952 crop of 1,053 million bushels, but 10 percent smaller than average. The current forecast is based upon an appraisal of April 1 crop condition as reported by individual growers, soil moisture reserves, and other factors affecting crop production.

A generally mild winter and early spring, associated with improved soil moisture supplies from timely snows and rain, have materially improved the outlook for the crop over a major portion of the country. This is particularly true for the Pacific Northwest and much of the eastern half of the country including the eastern areas of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Wheat remains in a precarious condition in portions of western Kansas, the Oklahoma Panhandle, southeastern Colorado, New Mexico and the High Plains of Texas. In this large area, a considerable acreage has been abandoned and survival of much of the remaining crop depends upon timely rainfall. The crop in prospect is slightly smaller than indicated on December 1 in California, Arizona and Nevada. No changes from December prospects are indicated for Idaho, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and a few eastern seaboard States.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska improved slightly from December 1. Stands are very uneven and subsoil moisture is lacking in western areas. Where wheat emerged last fall, mostly in eastern areas, the crop has made good growth, rooted well and stood heavily.

In Kansas, the crop has made recent improvement, but growth and development have been spotty. Wheat was seeded under very unfavorable conditions last fall and emergence was greatly delayed, some until after March 1 rains. High winds in February and March caused some loss of acreage. Prospects for wheat seeded on summer fallow are generally fair to good, but those for continuously cropped wheat are in doubt. Weeds and uneven development will cause harvest difficulties.

Oklahoma wheat prospects improved considerably during the winter and spring. Late seedings that had not germinated by December 1 have emerged. The mild winter and early spring rains have stimulated vegetative growth and root development. In the Panhandle and a few western counties, where subsoil moisture is inadequate frequent rains will be needed to maintain the crop. In the Texas Panhandle, rains will be needed soon or a large part of the crop will be lost. There is a total absence of subsoil moisture and a minimum of surface moisture in this area. In the Low Rolling Plains of Texas and east thereof, plant development is more advanced, but additional moisture is needed.

The Colorado outlook varies greatly by areas--poor in the southeast and fair to excellent in the northeast. In general, the crop has good root development. Wheat prospects in Montana have improved despite the fact that much of the crop either had not been planted or germinated when the winter began. Warm temperatures in January and early February favored additional seeding operations and germination of wheat. This late germinated wheat has made good progress. The mild open winter in Washington and Oregon has been unusually favorable for the crop and prospects on April 1 were much above December 1.

In the soft red winter wheat States from Missouri through Ohio, above normal temperatures and favorable moisture conditions during the winter permitted some germination and growth throughout the winter. There was little or no alternate freezing and thawing. Stands are good and plants are stooling well in most areas of this region.

East of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio river, wheat has advanced rapidly. Vegetative growth is becoming dense and could become a handicap with occurrence of humid, hot weather later in the season.

The total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain for the Nation is now indicated at 12.2 million acres. Of this total, 9.5 million acres are in the 5-State area of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado. The total acreage abandoned and diverted was 5.6 million acres in 1952 and 16.0 million acres in 1951. The forecast of yield, at 12.9 bushels per seeded acre, compares with 18.8 bushels in 1952 and 11.6 bushels in 1951. The 10-year average yield is 15.6 bushels per seeded acre.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Wheat stocks on farms April 1 totaled 268,440,000 bushels, over one third more than a year ago. Current stocks compare with the average of 239,191,000 bushels and the record high April 1 stocks of 321,179,000 bushels in 1943. Current farm stocks represent 20.8 percent of the previous year's crop compared with 20.2 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 21.6 percent.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the January-March quarter of 1953 totaled 131 million bushels compared with 137 million during the same quarter of 1952 and the average of 153 million bushels. Disappearance of wheat from farms since last July 1 totals 1,086 million bushels compared with 956 million bushels during the corresponding period a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
April 1, 1953

April 1 farm stocks of wheat in the North Central States totaled 186,787,000 bushels, nearly 70 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks of wheat. Kansas, with 67,678,000 bushels, accounted for 36 percent of the farm stocks in the region and North Dakota with 50,034,000 bushels held 27 percent. Farm stocks of wheat in western States totaled 65,041,000 bushels with Montana holdings comprising 51 percent of the total for that region. Combined farm holdings of wheat in Kansas, North Dakota, and Montana accounted for 56 percent of the total April 1 farm stocks in the Nation.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: A total of 1,466 million bushels of corn remained in farm storage on April 1. These stocks are nearly a sixth above average, more than a third above last year, but 16 percent below record stocks of April 1, 1949. With hog numbers reduced from last year and the corn of unusually high quality, less was needed for feeding on farms. Receipts at principal markets since harvest were little different from that period last season. Movement from farms since January 1 is indicated at nearly 707 million bushels, compared with 840 million in the January-March quarter of 1952 and the average of 777 million.

About 1,309 million bushels of corn remained on farms in the North Central region. This is 476 million bushels, or 57 percent, more than on April 1, 1952, and about 27 percent above average. Stocks are nearly twice those of a year ago in the West North Central area. In the East North Central area, the total is 24 percent larger than a year ago.

In the North Atlantic region, the April 1 stocks of nearly 38 million bushels were 18 percent larger than a year ago, and 39 percent above average. In the South Atlantic region, April 1 corn stocks of nearly 56 million bushels were 70 percent of last year and of average. Stocks in the South Central region, at 59 million, were 59 percent of last year, and 47 percent of average. In the West the 3.2 million bushel stocks, were 73 percent of last year, and 61 percent of average.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms April 1, were the smallest in 5 years. Estimated at 457 million bushels, this year's stocks are 12 percent smaller than last year, and 6 percent smaller than average. Largely because of the smaller oat crop in 1952, farm stocks were smaller on April 1, 1953 than a year ago in all but one State in the North Central region and in all North Atlantic States. Minnesota, with 86 million bushels on farms, leads all other States. Other States holding sizeable reserves on farms are Iowa with 34 million; Wisconsin, 49 million; South Dakota, 47 million; and Illinois, 37 million bushels. Farm stocks in these States represent more than nine-tenths of the country's total. Larger stocks than last year were held in all other regions--South Atlantic, South Central, and the West. The increases for States in these regions are most marked in Texas, Georgia, Oregon, Washington, and Colorado.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March period was 335 million bushels, 3 percent larger than this quarter last year, and only a little below the average of 337 million bushels.

RYE: Condition of this year's crop of rye was 82 percent of normal on April 1. This is a sharp improvement over last December, when condition of the new crop was only 67 percent, but it is still 5 points below April 1 last year and 4 points below average. Rye is still largely dormant in most northern areas. Dry topsoil conditions in the major rye producing area in the Northern Great Plains have resulted in thin and spotty stands and prospects in that area are very uncertain. The April 1 condition was above average in the North and South Atlantic States, near normal in the East North Central States, and below average through most of the Great Plains and Western States. All States except California and New York show improvement in rye condition since last December.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: The quantity of rye stored on farms April 1 was estimated at 2,443,000 bushels. This was 29 percent less than a year ago, 45 percent below the 1944-51 average, and the second smallest since records began in 1940. The low level of stocks reflects the fact that the 1952 rye crop was the smallest since 1870. Over one-fourth of the current farm stocks of rye was in South Dakota. These plus stocks in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Nebraska account for nearly two-thirds of the rye stored on farms.

Disappearance of rye from farms during the current January-March quarter was 1,184,000 bushels, the smallest of record for the period. This compares with disappearance of 3,031,000 bushels during the first 3 months of 1952 and an average for the quarter of 3,934,000 bushels.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms April 1 amounted to 57,396,000 bushels. This is a fourth smaller than a year ago, 30 percent smaller than average and the lowest April 1 stocks since 1930, the first year of record. The lowest April 1 farm stocks of record were reported for the North Central and Western areas, and in the South Central area only those of 1952 were lower. Farm holdings on April 1 were the lowest since 1946 in the North Atlantic area and the lowest since 1951 in the South Atlantic area. About three-fourths of the United States total barley stocks on April 1, 1953 were located in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and California.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the January-March 1953 quarter totaled nearly 42 million bushels, or slightly less than the usual disappearance for this period.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean stocks on farms on April 1 are estimated at 58.3 million bushels, second only to the 60.1 million bushels on farms April 1, 1952. The 9-year (1943-51) average for April 1 is 39.8 million bushels.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter was 23.4 million bushels, the smallest for that quarter since 1950. Last year 44.1 million bushels disappeared in January-March and the record disappearance for the quarter was 53.6 million bushels in January-March 1951. Relatively few soybeans moved from farms during January and February this year. As prices advanced in March, however, larger quantities moved to market, so that disappearance for the quarter became about equal to the 9-year average. Stocks on farms in most States are more than adequate for seed requirements, although in local areas, especially those affected by the dry hot weather last summer, some seed is of poor quality and test show low germination.

Farm stocks of soybeans are heavily concentrated in the North Central States, which account for 93 percent of the U. S. total. Illinois alone, had 13.6 million bushels on farms April 1, while Iowa was a close second with 13.2 million bushels. Next in order were Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and Missouri, with a combined total of 25 million bushels on farms April 1.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Flaxseed stocks on farms April 1, are estimated at 7,428,000 bushels. This is nearly a fifth less than the 9,210,000 bushels held on farms April 1, 1952. As usual, farmers in North and South Dakota and Minnesota hold most of the flaxseed, - 7,266,000 bushels, or 98 percent of the total. In North Dakota alone, there were 4,283,000 bushels, 58 percent of the U. S. total. Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter of 1953 amounted to 2,292,000 bushels, 6 percent less than during the same period a year earlier.

CITRUS: The orange crop for the 1952-53 season is estimated at a record high of 120.9 million boxes -- 2 percent more than last season and 18 percent above average. The grapefruit total is estimated at 37 million boxes--9 percent less than last season and 28 percent less than average. California lemons are forecast at 12.8 million boxes which is the same as last season and slightly above average.

About 59 million boxes of oranges remained for harvest on April 1 this year, including 28 million California Valencias, 26 million Florida Valencias and 5 million other oranges. Harvest of navels in Northern and Central California is practically completed and is well along in the Southern Counties. The small orange crops in Texas and Louisiana are all harvested. Arizona has less than half a million boxes of Valencias to be marketed. Last year on April 1 about 58 million boxes of oranges remained, consisting of 25.8 million California Valencias, 27 million Florida Valencias and about 5 million other oranges. Grapefruit remaining for use on April 1 this year totaled about 9 million boxes compared with about 14 million used after April 1 last year. About 3 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were abandoned last season. The Florida tangerine crop of 4.9 million boxes is virtually all marketed.

Florida citrus trees are in excellent condition. The new bloom (for the 1953-54 season) was at a peak about the middle of March. Texas growing conditions were generally favorable during March and trees have a fairly good set of new fruit. Prospects are much better than a year ago. Planting of young trees continued active during March. California weather during March was relatively favorable for citrus despite a few frosty nights and deficient rainfall. The San Joaquin Valley had only light showers during March while the Southern Counties have received practically no rains since early January. Citrus trees are in bloom in the earlier locations and the peak bloom will center around April 15.

PEACHES: Prospects for the 1953 crop of peaches in the 10 Southern States are very good in all areas. The 80 percent condition reported on April 1 is 8 points above a year ago, 15 points above two years ago and 11 points above the April 1 average.

In the Sandhills area of North Carolina, full bloom occurred about March 15, a week earlier than last year. The South Carolina peach crop had a minimum of cold injury although some low temperatures were recorded during the last week of March in minor areas. Trees were in full bloom during the first week of March in Ridge and

Sandhills areas in South Carolina and the second week in the Piedmont region. In Georgia, weather conditions have been very favorable. In the Fort Valley area the full bloom varied from March 9 to 15. Blooming dates for the northern districts were several days later. In Alabama, the winter was mild and weather this spring has been favorable. The bloom in Arkansas was heavy and prospects are quite promising. In the commercial area of North Louisiana, peaches were in full bloom about March 10 and the set of fruit is good.

In Oklahoma, peach trees started to bloom in mid-March in the southern area and were blooming in the northeast section by late March. Most orchards on the Edwards Plateau of Texas carry a good set. Trees in the north Texas commercial area were in bloom on April 1.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: A record-large early spring crop is indicated by April 1 condition with most of the production expected to come from Florida. Acreage was increased sharply in all producing areas of Florida. Heavy rains in late March caused some reduction in yield prospects for the Hastings area of Florida and yields now indicated are a little lower than the excellent yields of the past two years. Digging has started in this area and should reach the heaviest volume in late April and the first half of May with some movement continuing into June. Harvest of the winter crop in Dade County, Florida should be completed about mid-April. Yields in this area were reduced by excessive winter rains.

There has been a big expansion of acreage for late spring harvest. This year's acreage is about one-third larger than the acreage harvested in 1952 but a little below average. Compared with last year, growers in California and Alabama--the two principal producing States--have increased acreage about one-third and one-half, respectively.

In the Edison District of Kern County, California, potatoes were damaged by frosts in February and early March but conditions have been favorable since then and the damaged fields have recovered nicely. While yields in early fields have been reduced, the principal effect of these freezes was the delay of harvest. There was a little digging for the local Easter trade but harvest for carlot movement is not expected until the week of April 13. Conditions have been favorable for the Louisiana crop. Light movement has started in the LaFourche-Terrebonne area and is expected to begin in the Pointe Coupee Parish about April 20. Condition of the south Alabama crop is unusually good and harvest of the Baldwin County crop should get under way about April 20. Rains have delayed potatoes in south Georgia and South Carolina. Some South Carolina acreage, particularly in the Meggett section of Charleston County, has been drowned out. Condition of potatoes for late spring harvest in Texas is very good and most sections have ample moisture for the next two or three weeks. Condition of the crop is good in the dryland areas of eastern Oklahoma and in the irrigated areas of the western part of the State.

In Arkansas, wet weather delayed planting and some acreage had not been planted as March ended. Rains also delayed planting in the Franklin-Coffee County area of Tennessee. Rainy weather during February delayed planting the North Carolina crop about 2 weeks but most of the crop was planted by March 25. Except in low spots, stands are even and movement should begin the last of May.

PASTURES: Condition of farm pastures on April 1 averaged 81 percent of normal--2 points below average and 1 point below April 1, 1952. Pasture conditions over the country varied from well above average in much of the South to the poorest spring prospects since 1937 in the Western Region.

Pasture conditions were most favorable in the Southern section of the country. Forage feed in the area extending from the lower Mississippi Valley east to the Atlantic Coast generally made excellent growth during March. Pastures in this area were supplying unusually good grazing for April 1. In the Eastern section of Texas, pastures were also furnishing excellent feed. Oklahoma pasture conditions were below average for April 1, reflecting lack of moisture over the State for an extended period. However, early April rains greatly improved the pasture outlook, particularly in the Eastern two-thirds of the State.

In the Northern section of the country, from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, pasture prospects were about average for April 1. In the Northeast, the pasture prospect is promising with ample moisture supplies. In the Great Lakes region, the mild winter and open March was favorable for pasture grass and some early feed was available in the southern-most part of these States. However, general spring rains over the area are needed to assure full development of grass for spring feed.

Further West, the pasture feed outlook on April 1 was much less favorable. In the Central and Upper Great Plains States, April 1 pasture prospects were well below average. Fall pastures were grazed very short in this section, and little old growth was left. New grass was slow in starting and more moisture is needed over the entire area to improve pasture prospects. Only limited wheat pasture was available in the Southwestern part of Kansas. In the Western region, condition of pastures on April 1 reported at 73 percent of normal was 7 points below average and the lowest since 1937. Ranges and pastures in the Pacific Northwest were in good condition and give good prospects for spring feed. Grass made good early growth in Idaho, but more rain is needed for continued improvement. However, in California and most of the Rocky Mountain States, conditions were below average for April 1. California range and pasture feed is short and precipitation is needed. In the Rocky Mountain States, March was generally mild, but grass made little growth as soil moisture was generally short. Rains are needed over much of the area to greatly improve feed prospects.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms increased seasonally during March, and continued at a record breaking pace. Production for the month totaled 10.1 billion pounds, exceeding last year by 7 percent and the previous March record set in 1945 by 3 percent. Comparatively mild weather in important dairy areas and early green feed from pastures in the South favored a high rate of milk production per cow, and the number of milk cows on farms has been increasing. On a per capita basis, milk production during March averaged 2.05 pounds per person per day, 6 percent higher than last year, but 6 percent below average for the 1942-51 period. In the first quarter of 1953, milk production on farms totaled 27.3 billion pounds which, on a seasonally adjusted basis, would be equivalent to an annual rate of 123 billion pounds.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on April 1 averaged 18.07 pounds per day, compared with 17.29 pounds a year ago, and the average

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
as of
April 1, 1953 CROP REPORTING BOARD

of 15.86 pounds. Production per cow was high generally with regional increases above the 10-year average ranging from 9 percent in the Western States to 19 percent in the South Atlantic area. Output per cow was above April 1 a year ago in all regions except the West. The largest increase was 11 percent in the South Central States. In crop correspondents' herds, 71.0 percent of the milk cows were in production on April 1, the second highest for the date in 29 years of record, having been exceeded only in 1950. In the North Atlantic and East North Central regions the percentage of cows milked set a new high for April 1.

In 29 of the 30 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available, March milk production exceeded that of a year ago. New high records for the month were established in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. On the other hand, production during March was below the 10-year average in Illinois, Iowa, the Great Plains States, Washington, and Oregon. In these areas, production per cow was mostly at or near record levels but numbers of milk cows on farms were substantially below those for some earlier years. Wisconsin, with 1,442 million pounds, led all States in March milk production, followed by California with 531 million, and Pennsylvania with 517 million.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/									
State	March : average : 1942-51 :	March : 1952 :	Feb. : 1953 :	March : 1953 :	State	March : average : 1942-51 :	March : 1952 :	Feb. : 1953 :	March : 1953 :
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	92	99	88	102	N.C.	115	122	117	130
Pa.	448	488	438	517	S.C.	46	46	41	48
Ohio	396	409	369	443	Ky.	152	167	151	172
Ind.	283	274	250	300	Tenn.	161	169	151	183
Ill.	447	400	365	428	Ala.	101	109	98	107
Mich.	434	438	398	466	Miss.	108	105	99	122
Wis.	1,294	1,359	1,181	1,442	Okla.	189	145	132	160
Minn.	807	758	697	813	Tex.	307	263	240	296
Iowa	538	441	407	485	Mont.	49	37	34	38
Mo.	286	287	249	307	Idaho	103	90	80	96
N.Dak.	148	134	114	139	Utah	55	55	52	57
S.Dak.	125	102	92	109	Wash.	146	139	119	143
Nebr.	201	173	151	179	Oreg.	101	93	74	96
Kans.	233	188	172	205	Calif.	496	515	436	531
Va.	128	142	138	157	Other				
W.Va.	59	59	53	60	States	1,562	1,615	1,547	1,769
					U.S.	9,610	9,421	8,533	10,100

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Grains and Concentrates Fed to Milk Cows: Crop reporters fed an average of 6.18 pounds of grains and concentrates per milk cow in herds on April 1, the smallest amount for this date in the last 5 years. However, the quantity fed was down less than 2 percent from the 1951 record high for April of 6.28 pounds. March was a mild open month with temperatures above normal over most of the country. Pasture feed supplies were unusually good for this season of the year in the Southern early pasture States. Cows continued on winter rations in the northern sections of the country with grain and concentrate supplies generally adequate and of good quality.

The value of grain and concentrate rations fed milk cows during March dropped moderately from a year earlier but was still the third highest of record. In milk selling areas, concentrate rations fed during March, were worth an average of \$3.68 per hundredweight, and in cream selling areas, \$3.25 per hundredweight. Whole milk and cream prices showed a sharper decline than feed costs and the March milk-feed price ratio was 1.20 as compared to 1.26 as year earlier. The butterfat-feed price ratio for March 1953 was down more sharply, standing at 20.5 as compared with 22.7 for March 1952.

By regions, grain and concentrate fed per milk cow in the North Atlantic and East North Central regions on April 1 equaled the previous high record. However, in the South Atlantic and Western sections of the country, current feeding rates on the average were down one-half pound from the record high level of a year earlier. In the South Central region, the quantity of grain fed per cow was down slightly from last year, and in the West North Central region equaled the rate of the last 2 years. Quantities fed on April 1 showed about the usual range over the country, varying from 7.6 pounds per cow in the North Atlantic region to 4.6 pounds in the South Central group of States. In 4 States, Maine, New York, Indiana and Missouri, April 1 grain feeding reached new highs for the date and in 5 others equaled the previous high. On April 1, 88 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grain or other concentrates to milk cows on their farms, the same as last April 1 and about average for the date in the 10 years of record.

EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,298,000,000 eggs in March -- 1 percent less than in March last year, but about the same as the 1942-51 average. Egg production was below that of last year in the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States; about the same as last year in the East North Central and the West, but reached a new record high in the North Atlantic States. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and 6 percent in the South Central States. There was an increase of 4 percent in the North Atlantic States. Egg production in the first quarter of this year was 2 percent less than last year, but 9 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in March was 17.9 eggs per layer, a record high for the month, compared with 17.7 last year and the average of 16.6 eggs. The rate reached record high levels in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic, and South Atlantic States. Increases from last year were 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the rest of the country excluding the North Atlantic States where there was no change. The rate of lay for the first quarter of this year was 46.9 eggs, compared with 46.7 last year and the average of 40.1 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 351,088,000 layers in March -- 3 percent less than in March last year. Numbers of layers were down from last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic where they reached a new record high -- 4 percent above last year. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the East North Central, South Atlantic and the West, 5 percent in the West North Central and 7 percent in the South Central States. The decrease in layers from January 1 to April 1 this year was 9.7 percent, compared with 9.6 percent last year and the average of 7.3 percent. On April 1 there were 2 percent fewer layers on farms than a year ago.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 are estimated at 215,159,000 -- 1 percent less than a year ago, but 5 percent above average. Young chicken holdings were below a year ago in all parts of the country, except the West where they were up 8 percent. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the East North Central and South Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 4 percent in the West North Central States. Farmers expressed their intentions on February 1 to buy 4 percent fewer baby chicks this year. However, egg prices, compared to last year, have strengthened considerably since February.

and in mid-March they reached a record high level for the month--10.7 cents per dozen above a year ago--and feed prices have been declining. April 1 is still too early in the season to determine the size of the chicken crop.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 44.7 cents per dozen--the highest price of record for the month. Farm egg prices increased contraseasonally 2.7 cents per dozen during the month ending March 15. The average seasonal decrease for this period is 0.4 cents. Egg markets during March were steady to firm and price trends were upward. Shell egg receipts at primary markets were below a year ago.

Farmers received an average of 27.5 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-March compared with 26.6 in mid-February. Farm chickens averaged 25.4 cents and commercial broilers 28.2 cents compared with 24.8 and 28.0 cents respectively in mid-March last year. Live poultry markets were steady to firm during March. Prices for broilers closed 1 to 1½ cents

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1942-51(Av.)	50,344	72,969	109,279	34,487	70,986	34,321	372,386
1952	57,508	68,757	97,430	33,733	59,005	35,351	350,784
1953	60,426	68,249	92,216	33,592	54,902	34,887	344,272

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1942-51(Av.)	29,893	38,657	45,914	26,597	46,386	17,550	204,996
1952	41,314	47,105	39,839	27,148	42,599	19,825	217,830
1953	40,159	46,860	38,094	26,507	42,104	21,435	215,159

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Number						
1942-51(Av.)	59.0	58.8	58.8	56.1	56.5	58.7	58.2
1952	59.2	59.8	59.9	58.2	58.2	59.4	59.3
1953	58.8	61.2	62.9	58.3	59.5	59.6	60.5

lower in the Del-Mar-Va area, but 1½ to 3 cents higher in other commercial areas. Hen marketings were relatively light with top quality offerings insufficient to satisfy trade needs. Heavy type hens closed unchanged to 3 cents higher at major terminal markets.

Turkey prices on March 15 averaged 33.6 cents per pound live weight compared with 34.5 cents a year earlier. Trading was light on turkeys during March. Early in the month, light offerings of ice-packed small type turkeys at New York City were readily absorbed, but later in the period, increased offerings exceeded trade needs. There was fair interest shown in top quality dressed hens, but otherwise demand for dressed and ready-to-cook heavy type turkeys was light and offerings were more than ample.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-March was \$3.97 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.24 a year earlier. The March egg-feed ratio was much more favorable than a year ago because of high egg prices and lower feed prices. The turkey-feed ratio was also more favorable.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1953
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD
April 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WINTER WHEAT				RYE		
Production		Condition April 1				
State	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		
	Thousand bushels			Percent		
N.Y.	8,755	12,760	12,349	90	89	91
N.J.	1,571	2,000	1,908	90	89	93
Pa.	18,728	19,012	19,162	87	82	89
Ohio	45,580	55,100	55,632	89	88	91
Ind.	28,683	36,960	35,788	88	91	94
Ill.	26,870	41,630	42,672	91	93	91
Mich.	26,045	36,440	36,652	91	91	91
Wis.	699	858	576	89	93	89
Minn.	1,860	1,200	1,005	86	91	83
Iowa	3,853	3,432	2,128	91	92	83
Mo.	21,081	26,378	28,704	87	91	89
N.Dak.	---	---	---	81	84	69
S.Dak.	4,057	5,904	3,114	85	89	67
Nebr.	71,294	97,695	55,300	86	91	72
Kans.	193,205	307,629	121,678	85	91	59
Del.	1,164	1,218	1,003	91	90	94
Md.	6,215	5,371	4,842	89	92	91
Va.	7,644	7,590	6,188	88	88	93
W.Va.	1,395	1,260	1,241	88	88	89
N.C.	6,860	8,316	8,540	87	90	92
S.C.	2,935	3,680	3,240	81	81	85
Ga.	2,120	2,470	2,520	80	86	87
Ky.	4,818	4,600	4,745	89	82	94
Tenn.	4,188	4,009	4,674	87	86	92
Ala.	212	209	272	---	---	---
Miss.	222	234	425	---	---	---
Ark.	363	396	600	---	---	---
Okla.	70,810	107,115	63,118	78	83	74
Tex.	59,088	34,626	30,126	74	47	81
Mont.	28,066	26,818	17,710	85	86	66
Idaho	18,606	19,462	13,600	91	93	85
Wyo.	4,194	4,992	4,970	86	92	80
Colo.	36,032	53,200	37,270	82	87	72
N.Mex.	3,542	627	2,444	1/75	65	74
Ariz.	589	598	552	---	---	---
Utah	5,093	4,648	4,308	92	91	77
Nev.	138	100	135	---	---	---
Wash.	51,069	72,105	51,106	90	94	82
Oreg.	18,794	26,572	24,362	91	95	89
Calif.	10,799	13,587	9,495	80	82	75
U.S.	797,237	1,052,801	714,154	86	87	82

1/3short-time average.

FLAXSEED: STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1			
State	Average 1948-51	1952	1953
	Thousand bushels		
Minnesota	2,855	2,061	1,782
North Dakota	3,262	5,679	4,283
South Dakota	1,200	1,238	1,201
Other States	427	232	162
United States	7,744	9,210	7,428

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of April 10, 1953
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

Corn for grain				Wheat			Oats		
State	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
: 1942-51 :				: 1942-51 :			: 1942-51 :		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	17	13	8	---	---	---	1,194	2,006	738
N.H.	36	34	33	---	---	---	83	72	58
Vt.	41	54	42	---	---	---	460	472	441
Mass.	106	135	110	---	---	---	54	56	36
R.I.	16	15	18	---	---	---	9	10	9
Conn.	129	94	88	---	---	---	55	50	48
N.Y.	2,828	3,719	5,584	2,064	1,651	3,600	9,256	12,322	9,972
N.J.	2,920	4,111	3,806	264	316	240	439	541	346
Pa.	21,013	23,735	27,892	3,705	3,013	3,612	9,155	11,642	7,006
Ohio	69,391	62,412	80,661	6,167	2,573	7,163	14,785	16,672	14,075
Ind.	94,797	104,845	110,299	2,426	706	2,772	14,818	14,464	15,583
Ill.	206,959	205,289	250,676	2,026	668	1,457	46,123	44,339	37,285
Mich.	21,958	29,812	41,385	5,440	4,004	10,203	20,343	24,073	19,299
Wis.	24,987	26,333	47,237	900	668	643	45,105	57,321	49,167
Minn.	86,060	62,512	122,973	7,634	6,007	5,949	71,386	93,616	85,913
Iowa	287,083	181,064	398,934	780	223	429	85,016	87,406	84,384
Mo.	63,089	53,933	65,239	2,130	1,563	1,187	15,170	9,708	6,304
N.Dak.	3,371	1,897	2,547	60,809	69,951	50,034	34,582	31,814	25,475
S.Dak.	41,278	18,720	41,710	17,158	27,485	16,648	41,750	57,019	47,090
Nebr.	107,150	69,009	129,599	14,323	6,388	22,624	23,965	23,718	15,853
Kans.	27,825	17,846	17,874	33,633	7,567	67,678	8,968	4,037	3,991
Del.	1,827	2,347	2,571	75	36	61	26	51	33
Md.	6,341	6,212	6,810	454	269	269	340	396	480
Va.	14,925	14,858	9,910	1,117	750	987	854	1,012	944
W.Va.	3,762	2,140	2,913	349	266	302	656	499	542
N.C.	26,604	27,433	18,519	1,104	1,082	998	1,645	2,187	1,775
S.C.	10,928	10,609	5,876	201	198	221	1,792	1,532	1,571
Ga.	17,544	17,163	8,984	224	108	198	1,277	721	1,696
Fla.	1,666	1,880	1,989	---	---	---	19	30	65
Ky.	30,810	29,193	17,947	268	107	207	443	342	312
Tenn.	24,993	20,509	10,698	348	121	200	759	615	728
Ala.	19,033	14,943	6,634	20	8	19	533	164	162
Miss.	17,355	12,747	7,412	17	3	9	1,251	334	556
Ark.	9,952	6,508	2,729	46	25	36	1,070	244	360
La.	5,240	4,360	3,272	---	---	---	423	120	185
Okl.	5,844	3,661	2,057	5,403	973	3,749	4,558	715	1,351
Tex.	12,963	8,051	8,151	4,155	718	1,904	5,305	2,199	4,809
Mont.	138	18	39	27,623	37,063	33,419	6,718	6,018	5,694
Idaho	364	383	452	5,257	5,316	5,278	2,517	2,487	2,667
Wyo.	118	27	34	1,864	2,295	2,051	2,117	2,535	1,753
Colo.	3,239	3,086	1,625	7,806	4,882	13,184	2,585	1,919	2,647
N.Mex.	647	274	241	510	55	43	227	52	48
Ariz.	150	131	192	36	34	42	78	74	114
Utah	25	37	41	1,856	1,453	845	885	509	648
Nev.	---	---	---	121	106	96	95	70	106
Wash.	88	59	82	6,543	6,098	5,638	2,071	1,334	2,040
Oreg.	214	221	233	3,155	2,362	3,086	2,720	1,653	2,542
Calif.	362	234	308	1,176	772	1,359	164	86	55
U.S.	1,276,189	1,052,666	1,466,434	229,191	197,895	268,440	483,841	519,236	456,956

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of April 10, 1953
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GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye			Soybeans		
	Average 1944-51	1952	1953	Average 1944-51	1952	1953	Average 1944-51	1952	1953
Thousand bushels									
Maine	43	63	34	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	13	11	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	852	730	586	35	22	18	61	38	15
N.J.	92	212	110	30	13	2	102	79	53
Pa.	1,128	1,408	1,305	97	43	31	157	169	94
Ohio	113	119	151	86	58	26	4,609	5,786	6,204
Ind.	147	53	130	107	65	33	5,438	8,829	8,858
Ill.	123	195	162	69	64	42	12,640	17,123	17,620
Mich.	1,327	1,357	1,021	322	260	126	550	656	524
Wis.	1,971	2,726	1,222	293	354	200	208	355	261
Minn.	7,226	13,494	8,804	318	438	157	2,223	4,524	5,706
Iowa	240	249	255	45	24	17	7,716	12,332	13,155
Mo.	319	206	165	44	25	16	1,945	3,270	4,258
N. Dak.	20,501	22,523	17,290	698	481	268	53	109	116
S. Dak.	12,365	11,816	5,451	939	998	695	114	351	408
Nebr.	4,402	1,617	1,170	660	361	269	97	70	92
Kans.	2,156	464	387	110	28	46	598	272	1,030
Del.	45	63	45	10	4	2	251	309	168
Md.	396	395	436	16	10	12	235	259	216
Va.	512	577	558	52	17	17	384	478	325
W. Va.	70	53	102	7	3	4	5	2	3
N. C.	159	302	252	51	21	10	679	932	670
S. C.	32	43	44	7	4	4	91	363	282
Ga.	10	6	9	5	4	7	43	77	84
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	5
Ky.	218	131	126	20	12	9	302	420	212
Tenn.	174	69	60	20	10	3	221	352	344
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	49	52
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	458	635	737
Arit.	16	9	14	---	---	---	428	726	693
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	86	33	24
Okla.	481	40	77	52	14	124	16	137	52
Tex.	509	52	96	24	13	23	---	---	---
Mont.	8,012	5,186	4,379	92	53	15	---	---	---
Idaho	3,305	2,295	2,292	12	5	6	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,506	2,243	1,473	54	16	9	---	---	---
Colo.	5,306	5,149	2,884	123	43	37	---	---	---
N. Mex.	113	73	79	7	2	3	---	---	---
Arit.	258	294	294	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,722	1,622	1,675	18	4	13	---	---	---
Nev.	200	157	141	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	963	677	514	31	33	15	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,717	1,314	1,532	112	77	24	---	---	---
Calif.	2,550	1,694	2,156	6	4	5	---	---	---
U.S.	31,435	77,962	57,396	4,432	3,441	2,443	39,771	60,095	58,316

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

April 1, 1953

PASTURE

Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1952	1953	State	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51				1942-51		
Percent				Percent			
Maine	90	96	84	S.C.	73	79	81
N.H.	93	99	96	Ga.	75	79	84
Vt.	92	98	99	Fla.	74	81	83
Mass.	93	97	98	Ky.	82	77	83
R.I.	91	83	98	Tenn.	80	74	86
Conn.	91	95	89	Ala.	74	75	80
N.Y.	87	86	87	Miss.	73	72	84
N.J.	86	83	88	Ark.	72	74	82
Pa.	86	85	87	La.	76	79	85
Ohio	86	84	87	Okl.	74	75	67
Ind.	85	85	90	Tex.	72	56	73
Ill.	87	88	88	Mont.	85	84	69
Mich.	90	90	88	Idaho	86	83	90
Wis.	89	94	89	Wyo.	85	85	75
Minn.	87	93	85	Colo.	81	80	65
Iowa	92	92	90	N.Mex.	74	57	67
Mo.	82	83	83	Ariz.	82	89	85
N.Dak.	82	78	64	Utah	86	87	84
S.Dak.	86	88	73	Nev.	83	90	82
Nebr.	85	91	78	Wash.	81	81	87
Kans.	86	87	71	Oreg.	79	84	87
Del.	86	89	89	Calif.	76	80	70
Md.	83	82	89				
Va.	84	81	89	U.S.	83	82	81
W.Va.	81	82	83				
N.C.	84	84	88				

PEACHES

Condition April 1					
State	Average	1950	1951	1952	1953
	1942-51				
Percent					
N.C.	77	71	80	87	87
S.C.	72	64	86	82	75
Ga.	71	57	75	74	85
Fla.	65	45	54	69	85
Ala.	63	41	38	78	82
Miss.	66	53	35	72	79
Ark.	66	71	29	61	87
La.	69	77	43	68	79
Okl.	59	73	48	43	79
Tex.	64	58	52	39	65
10 States	69	62	65	72	80

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all	47,640	45,210	38,410	44,000
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	17,779	14,610	12,600	16,000
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,810	28,000
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	78,600	75,000
Early and Midseason 3/	27,110	36,800	43,800	42,500
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	32,500
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,000
Early and Midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	700
Valencias	1,341	900	100	300
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	850
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	510	650	350	400
Valencias	483	750	380	450
Louisiana, all 2/	314	300	50	50
5 States 4/	102,507	116,910	118,090	120,900
Total Early and Midseason 5/	47,992	54,160	57,000	59,650
Total Valencias	54,515	62,750	61,090	61,250
TANGERINES:				
Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,900
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,800
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	31,500
Seedless	12,490	15,800	17,700	16,000
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	15,500
Texas, all	16,772	7,500	200	400
Arizona, all	3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,160	2,350
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	630	750
Other	1,792	1,570	1,530	1,600
4 States 4/	51,222	46,580	40,500	36,950

LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,614	13,450	12,800	12,800
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	204	280	260	320
April 1 forecast of 1953 crop Florida limes				290

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes); 1950 -1,100; 1951 -1,700; 1952 -1,700.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 60 lb.

5/in California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of April 10, 1953
April 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (P.S.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State :	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
and :	Apr. 1 av.:	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,
Division:	1942-51	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
	Pounds				Pounds	
Me.	14.7	15.0	16.1	6.2	6.4	6.6
N.H.	17.0	21.1	21.2	6.0	6.1	5.4
Vt.	17.4	19.1	21.0	6.5	6.4	6.5
Mass.	18.7	19.6	21.0	7.1	5.6	6.1
Conn.	18.8	21.4	19.4	7.2	5.7	6.8
N.Y.	21.0	23.8	24.8	7.6	7.8	7.9
N.J.	21.7	23.3	23.3	8.2	8.6	8.0
Pa.	19.6	21.4	22.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
N. Atl.	19.68	21.88	22.36	7.6	7.6	7.6
Ohio	16.6	18.8	19.6	6.7	7.1	7.1
Ind.	15.4	17.2	18.5	6.3	5.7	7.0
Ill.	17.2	18.0	19.1	7.8	7.3	7.3
Mich.	19.7	21.8	22.2	6.9	7.4	7.4
Wis.	20.4	21.3	22.4	6.9	6.9	7.1
E.N.Cent.	18.68	20.23	21.17	6.9	7.1	7.2
Minn.	20.7	23.2	23.8	7.1	7.2	7.0
Iowa	17.5	17.2	18.5	7.9	7.5	8.1
Mo.	11.3	11.9	13.1	5.3	5.4	5.7
N.Dak.	15.1	17.1	17.6	5.2	5.5	5.4
S.Dak.	13.3	13.9	15.4	5.2	4.8	4.4
Nebr.	15.8	17.0	18.2	6.5	6.6	5.7
Kans.	15.8	16.1	17.3	6.2	6.0	6.1
W.N.Cent.	16.19	17.74	18.42	6.5	6.5	6.5
Md.	16.8	18.2	18.7	8.1	7.7	7.2
Va.	12.6	15.3	16.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
W.Va.	10.5	11.0	11.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
N.C.	12.1	13.0	12.8	5.4	5.8	5.5
S.C.	11.3	12.2	12.4	3.0	4.6	4.2
Ga.	9.4	10.5	10.4	5.5	5.0	4.0
S. Atl.	12.02	13.44	14.35	5.4	5.5	5.0
Ky.	11.2	12.2	12.3	5.5	5.7	5.7
Tenn.	10.9	11.1	12.4	5.2	5.1	4.7
Ala.	9.1	10.3	9.3	5.2	5.4	4.3
Miss.	7.6	7.2	9.1	4.5	3.5	3.8
Ark.	8.0	7.7	8.8	4.5	3.7	3.8
Okla.	10.8	11.1	12.9	5.0	4.4	4.9
Tex.	8.9	9.7	11.5	5.9	5.0	5.3
S. Cent.	9.75	10.02	11.23	5.1	4.7	4.6
Mont.	15.1	14.6	16.3	4.5	4.2	4.5
Idaho	18.7	19.5	20.2	4.3	5.0	4.7
Wyo.	16.0	18.7	18.0	4.9	4.5	4.3
Colo.	16.6	17.9	19.7	5.8	6.3	5.3
Utah	19.0	20.3	20.9	5.0	4.4	4.6
Wash.	18.6	21.6	21.2	6.5	6.0	6.2
Oreg.	16.8	17.7	17.8	5.0	5.2	5.1
Calif.	20.6	23.7	22.4	5.5	6.0	5.0
West.	18.24	20.02	19.95	5.3	5.7	5.1
U.S.	15.86	17.29	18.07	6.28	6.27	6.18

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1953

April 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on :		Eggs per :		Total eggs produced			
and	: hand during March :		: 100 layers :		: During March : Jan.-Mar. incl. :			
Division :	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	3,206	3,250	1,720	1,739	55	57	166	172
N.H.	2,241	2,106	1,736	1,767	39	37	117	114
Vt.	813	772	1,916	1,854	16	14	46	42
Mass.	4,278	4,445	1,854	1,897	79	84	238	252
R.I.	506	504	1,854	1,829	9	9	28	28
Conn.	3,272	3,484	1,786	1,724	58	60	179	183
N.Y.	12,255	12,402	1,782	1,748	218	217	643	643
N.J.	12,858	13,977	1,755	1,758	226	246	646	695
Pa.	20,124	20,894	1,804	1,810	363	378	1,002	1,065
N.Atl.	59,553	61,834	1,785	1,782	1,063	1,102	3,065	3,194
Ohio	15,206	15,272	1,801	1,823	274	278	785	782
Ind.	15,460	14,974	1,879	1,894	290	284	787	791
Ill.	18,586	17,946	1,810	1,823	336	327	905	887
Mich.	8,986	9,068	1,752	1,742	157	158	468	461
Wis.	12,252	12,443	1,711	1,724	210	215	611	613
E.N.Cent.	70,490	69,703	1,797	1,811	1,267	1,262	3,556	3,534
Minn.	21,132	21,036	1,773	1,779	375	374	1,103	1,099
Iowa	27,602	26,052	1,841	1,910	508	498	1,391	1,365
Mo.	16,547	15,420	1,854	1,885	307	291	789	734
N.Dak.	3,855	3,594	1,578	1,680	61	60	164	161
S.Dak.	7,979	7,760	1,720	1,755	137	136	364	350
Nebr.	10,936	9,960	1,826	1,910	200	190	541	499
Kans.	11,302	10,184	1,879	1,922	212	196	567	507
W.N.Cent.	99,353	94,006	1,812	1,856	1,200	1,245	4,919	4,715
Del.	869	819	1,767	1,866	15	15	38	38
Md.	3,270	3,121	1,810	1,810	59	56	150	143
Va.	7,214	6,624	1,779	1,789	128	119	338	313
W.Va.	2,918	2,713	1,786	1,817	52	49	133	128
N.C.	8,606	8,827	1,674	1,708	144	151	366	385
S.C.	3,341	3,495	1,593	1,628	53	57	131	132
Ga.	5,950	5,865	1,624	1,606	97	94	239	235
Fla.	2,383	2,686	1,761	1,692	42	46	113	125
S.Atl.	34,551	34,150	1,708	1,719	590	587	1,508	1,499
Ky.	8,139	7,992	1,829	1,789	149	143	376	352
Tenn.	7,401	7,110	1,655	1,643	122	117	295	283
Ala.	5,396	5,057	1,649	1,624	89	82	209	190
Miss.	4,928	4,999	1,531	1,587	75	79	182	188
Ark.	5,332	5,182	1,628	1,631	87	85	198	187
La.	3,007	2,872	1,525	1,535	46	44	107	97
Okla.	7,319	6,244	1,799	1,841	132	115	357	297
Tex.	18,628	16,308	1,730	1,817	322	296	856	744
S.Cent.	60,150	55,764	1,699	1,723	1,022	961	2,580	2,338
Mont.	1,518	1,462	1,665	1,761	25	26	69	71
Idaho	1,466	1,466	1,779	1,854	26	27	75	78
Wyo.	623	559	1,742	1,866	11	10	30	28
Colo.	2,372	2,022	1,804	1,786	43	36	114	98
N.Mex.	764	725	1,593	1,779	12	13	35	33
Ariz.	494	488	1,761	1,810	9	9	24	23
Utah	2,505	2,402	1,717	1,767	43	42	118	126
Nev.	140	130	1,705	1,736	2	2	6	6
Wash.	4,053	3,817	1,872	1,922	76	73	226	211
Oreg.	3,076	2,899	1,879	1,879	58	54	161	156
Calif.	19,150	19,661	1,770	1,773	339	349	930	967
West.	36,161	35,631	1,781	1,799	644	641	1,788	1,787
U.S.	360,258	351,088	1,773	1,794	6,386	6,298	17,416	17,067

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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